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1 v. 2 LUNADA BAY BOYS; THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE 4 LUNADA BAY BOYS, including but not limited to SANG LEE, BRANT Complaint Filed: March 29, 2016 December 12, 2017 Trial Date: BLAKEMAN, ALAN JOHNSTON 6 AKA JALIAN JOHNSTON, MICHAEL RAE PAPAYANS, ANGELO FERRARA, FRANK FERRARA, CHARLIE FERRARA, and N. F.; CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES; CHIEF OF POLICE JEFF 10 KEPLEY, in his representative capacity; and DOES 1-10, 11 12 Defendants. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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INTRODUCTION

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In their challenge to Judge Oliver's Report and Recommendation, the Ferrara Defendants do not dispute the Court's findings that they failed to take reasonable steps to preserve electronically stored information (ESI) that should have been preserved, that evidence was lost as a result, and that it cannot be restored or replaced through additional discovery. Nor do the Ferraras dispute Judge Oliver's finding that Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer prejudice from the loss of the electronic evidence.

Instead, the Ferraras argue this Court may not issue monetary sanctions to cure the undisputed prejudice. But neither the fact that they already paid some monetary sanctions for violating a Court Order, nor the fact that Plaintiffs did not specifically seek monetary sanctions through their Motion for Evidentiary Sanctions, divests the Court of its broad discretion in selecting an appropriate sanction to remedy Plaintiffs' prejudice. Moreover, Defendants' assertion that they have been deprived of notice and an opportunity to be heard with respect to the appropriate sanction is belied by the hearing transcript on this motion, as well as the Report and Recommendation. Because this Court is authorized to award additional monetary sanctions for prejudice caused by the Ferraras' spoliation of evidence, the Report and Recommendation should be adopted in full.

RELEVANT PROCEDURAL HISTORY II.

In November 2016, Plaintiffs served Defendants Charlie and Frank Ferrara with document requests. (Pltfs.' Mem. P. & A. Supp. Mot. for Monetary Sanctions (Pltfs.' Monetary Motion), Dock. No. 403-1 at 3.) After receiving inadequate and untruthful responses, Plaintiffs engaged in an extensive meet-and-confer effort lasting over seven months. (Id. at 3-4.) Ultimately, on July 13, 2017, the Court ordered the Ferraras to produce documents. (Dock. No. 267.) The Ferraras failed to comply with the July 13, 2017 Order, however, forcing Plaintiffs, on August 14, 2017, to file a motion for monetary sanctions. (Dock. No. 403.) On August 22,

2017, Plaintiffs also filed a motion for evidentiary sanctions against the Ferraras and 1 Sang Lee, setting the matter to be heard before Judge Otero. (Dock. No. 425.) 2 3 On August 23, 2017, Judge Oliver granted Plaintiffs' monetary sanctions motion with respect to Defendants' failure to comply with the Court's July 13, 2017 4 5 Order. (Dock. No. 432.) Judge Oliver directed Plaintiffs to submit a declaration detailing their expenses incurred as a result of the Ferrara Defendants' failure to 6 comply with the Court's July 13, 2017 Order. (Id.) 7 8 Plaintiffs and the Ferraras then resolved the amount of monetary sanctions to be paid and, on September 5, 2017, Plaintiffs filed the Declaration of Samantha 9 10 Wolff describing the resolution. (Dock. No. 444.) Per the agreement, counsel for 11 the Ferraras paid Plaintiffs' counsel \$32,137.50. Plaintiffs advised the Court that they "no longer seek the Court's assistance in determining the amount to be awarded 12 13 for Defendants' failure to comply with this Court's July 13, 2017 Order" and stated they would "not seek any further monetary sanctions from the Court for the alleged 14 spoliation of evidence raised in Plaintiffs' Monetary Sanctions Motion." (Id. at ¶ 5.) 15 On August 28, 2017, Judge Otero referred Plaintiffs' evidentiary sanctions 16 motion (Dock. No. 425) and other pending matters to Judge Oliver for a Report and 17 18 Recommendation. (Dock. No. 435.) On September 19, 2017, Judge Oliver issued 19 an Order setting a briefing and hearing schedule. (Dock. No. 461.) On October 12, 2017, after the matter was fully briefed, Judge Oliver held a 20 21 hearing. (See Dock. Nos. 468, 472, 473, 477, 478, 489.) At the hearing, Judge 22 Oliver asked counsel for the Ferraras, Alison Hurley, what would be an appropriate 23 sanction if the Court did not find intent to deprive Plaintiffs of electronic evidence, but found that Defendants' actions prejudiced Plaintiffs. (Wolff Decl., Ex. 1 at 24 70:2-9.) Ms. Hurley responded that a monetary sanction could be sufficient, but 25 because Defendants already paid a monetary sanction, the sanction should be 26 27 permitting Plaintiffs to argue Defendants' evidence spoliation at trial. (Id. at 70:10 -71:5.) Judge Oliver then observed that the prior sanctions order was directed at

1	"compensating [Plaintiffs] for costs incurred and associated with having to bring
2	[the Ferrara Defendants] in to compliance with the Court's order" and that spoliation
3	was a different issue. (Id. at 70:18-71:12.) Judge Oliver also noted that Plaintiffs
4	already would be entitled to argue evidence spoliation at trial. (Id.) Ultimately, Ms.
5	Hurley argued that the sanction for her clients' violation of Rule 37(e)(1) should be
6	"no sanction" or the denial of their summary judgment motions. (<i>Id.</i> at 72:17-20.)
7	On October 20, 2017, Judge Oliver issued her Report and Recommendation,
8	concluding as follows:
9	(1) both Ferrara Defendants failed to take reasonable steps
10	to preserve ESI, which should have been preserved in the anticipation or conduct of litigation, and the ESI was lost
11	as a result and cannot be restored or replaced through
12	additional discovery;
13	(2) without additional evidence of intent (which Plaintiffs had not been able to obtain due to Defendants' conduct),
14	severe sanctions under Rule 37(e)(2) were not warranted ¹ ;
15	(3) Plaintiffs have suffered prejudice in having to oppose
16	summary judgment motions without this potentially relevant evidence;
17	(4) Plaintiffs will be prejudiced at trial by not being able to
18	present or rely on the contents of the missing text
19	messages and by being without any records of phone calls or text messages exchanged during a "highly relevant
20	period of time surrounding the alleged incidents of harassment of the named Plaintiffs."

(Dock No. 496, pp. 25-28.)

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¹ Because Charlie and Frank Ferrara were deposed before Plaintiffs learned of their unrecoverable text messages, the Court determined that "[i]t would be unfair to expect Plaintiffs to have been able to fully probe spoliation and the intent behind the destruction or failure to preserve evidence when Plaintiffs were unaware that any evidence previously in possession or under control of the Ferrara Defendants was unrecoverable." (*Id.* at p. 27:6-10.)

To cure Plaintiffs' prejudice caused by the Ferraras' spoliation, Judge Oliver recommended they pay monetary sanctions and Plaintiffs' expenses associated with deposing Frank and Charlie Ferrara a second time, which will allow Plaintiffs "to fully explore the spoliation issues and the level of culpability or intent behind the failure to preserve text messages and cellular phone bill records." (Id. at 30.) Judge Oliver also recommended further submissions by the parties to determine the amount of monetary sanctions, including Plaintiffs' costs and fees to re-depose Frank and Charlie Ferrara. (*Id.* at pp. 30-31.) Judge Oliver also recommended that, after further depositions, Plaintiffs "be permitted to submit evidence concerning what evidence was destroyed, when the Ferrara Defendants had notice of the litigation, and the Ferrara Defendants' intent with regard to the destruction of evidence." (Id. at p. 31.)

ARGUMENT III.

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The Court Has Broad Discretion To Award Sanctions.

Where prejudice results from a party's spoliation of ESI, a Court "may order measures no greater than necessary to cure the prejudice." Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(e)(1). A sanctions award "can range from minor sanctions, such as the awarding of attorneys' fees, to more serious sanctions, such as dismissal of claims or instructing the jury that it may draw an adverse inference." Blumenthal Distr., Inc. v. Herman Miller, Inc., 2016 WL 6609208, *2 (C.D. Cal. July 12, 2016) (quoting Apple Inc. v. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., 881 F. Supp. 2d 1132, 1135 (N.D. Cal. 2012)). Further, "[a]ny sanction must be the least drastic available to adequately mitigate the prejudice suffered." Id. (quoting Apple Inc., 881 F. Supp. 2d at 1150).

Here, based upon the Court's determination that the Ferraras violated Rule 37(e)(1) and prejudiced Plaintiffs, Judge Oliver appropriately recommended a sanction designed to mitigate the prejudice. Because more information is needed to infer Defendants' intent (given that Plaintiffs were not made aware of the Ferrara's spoliation until after both Defendants were deposed), Judge Oliver recommended

that Plaintiffs have the opportunity to conduct further depositions of Defendants. 1 2 (Dock. No. 496, p. 30.) Judge Oliver also recommended that the expenses 3 associated with these depositions be borne by the Ferraras as a sanction. (*Id.*) As another consequence of the Ferraras' conduct, Judge Oliver recommended 4 additional monetary sanctions "in order to cure, in part, the prejudice to Plaintiffs 5 from the spoliation." (Id.) Judge Oliver observed that the parties' prior agreement 6 with respect to fees did not preclude this award. (Id.) 7 8 The fact that Plaintiffs did not specifically request reimbursement for fees incurred since resolution of their monetary sanctions motion is irrelevant. Plaintiffs 9 sought relief for spoliation and "the court's discretion regarding the form of a 10 spoliation sanction is broad." Blumenthal Distr., 2016 WL 6609208 at *22. 11 Moreover, the Ferraras were notified and provided an opportunity to specifically 12 13 address the monetary sanctions as a "lesser remedy." (Wolff Decl., Ex. 1 at 70-72.) Further, the Report and Recommendation, if adopted by this Court, anticipates 14 "further submissions by the Parties" regarding the amount of the award. (Dock. No. 15 496, 30-31.) Thus, the Report and Recommendation should be adopted in full. 16 **CONCLUSION** 17 IV. 18 Having determined that Plaintiffs have been and will continue to be prejudiced by the Ferraras' spoliation of evidence, Judge Oliver properly considered 19 and awarded "measures no greater than necessary to cure the prejudice." Fed. R. 20 21 Civ. P. 37(e)(1). Plaintiffs never agreed to limit the Court's authority in this regard 22 (nor could they). Accordingly, the Ferraras' objections should be overruled, and the 23 Report and Recommendation should be adopted in full. HANSON BRIDGETT LLP DATED: November 14, 2017 24 25 26 27 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 28